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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/933,679	08/22/2001	Haruo Kogane	0402/00626	7082

7590 06/17/2005

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EXAMINER

WONG, ALLEN C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2613

DATE MAILED: 06/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/933,679	Applicant(s) KOGANE ET AL.	
	Examiner Allen Wong	Art Unit 2613	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 February 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5,6,9 and 10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5,6,9 and 10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been read and considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5, 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oliver Jr. (4,814,869) and Harman (4,249,207) in view of Tonnby (6,295,293).

Regarding claim 1, Oliver, Jr. discloses a network surveillance video camera system using a network, said system comprising:

a plurality of video camera units (figure 1A, element 1, note that there are a group of cameras), each having a different address (note in figure 1A that there are separate assignments for each camera) and communication means for communicating with said network to generate and transmit video data related to an output of the motion detection means whereby only motion video data is transmitted (col. 2, lines 32-33, note that a video display is an output of motion detection means and see figs. 1A and 1B, motion video data is transmitted with the network to the computer for more analysis);

storing means corresponding to each of said video camera units (figure 1A, element 2, note that each video modulator temporarily stores the video data obtained by each corresponding camera and also note that in figure 1B, element 10, the computer stores the data inside its memory as mentioned in col. 2, lines 43-45), having a different address and communication means for communicating with said network, for receiving and storing said video data from said video camera units through said network (col. 2, lines 43-45, Oliver Jr. discloses each video modulator temporarily stores the video data obtained by each corresponding camera and also note that in figure 1B, element 10, the computer stores the data inside its memory);

displaying means, having a different address and communication means for communicating with said network, for displaying said video data from said storing means and said video camera units (figure 1B, element 16 and col. 2, line 18); and

control server (figure 1B, element 10 and col. 2, lines 42-56) coupled to said network having a different address for automatically communicating with said network to control said addresses of said video camera units, said storing means, and said display means; and

alarm signal generation means for generating alarm data in response to said sensor signal and said motion detection means to transmit said alarm data and data regarding said alarm data including sensor signal (col.2, ln.14-19 and 23-34; note alarm inputs are the alarm signal generation means for generating alarm signals to the computer for responding to the alarm condition or event).

Although Oliver Jr. appears to be silent about disclosing the terms “motion detection,” it is clear and evident that Harman teaches the motion detection as written in the abstract since intrusion detection is based on motion detection to detect an intruder or moving object. Also, Harman teaches motion detection in figure 5 wherein the target tracking triggers the alarm as soon as the target or moving object is detected (col.4, lines 5-10; note target tracking and alarm setting are directly connected since target is tracked and then alarm is triggered). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize motion detection with alarms to inform the movement of targets in surveillance systems for ease of detecting intruders and moving objects and one would be impelled to look at the prior art for solving the deficiencies of Oliver Jr.

Oliver Jr. and Harman do not specifically disclose the use of a transmission control protocol and internet protocol circuit made to receive video data and alarm data (TCP/IP). However, Tonnby teaches the use of TCP/IP protocol in burglar alarms and other similar devices (col.9, ln.61-67; Tonnby discloses that devices, ie. alarms, are supported by TCP/IP protocol and that when the alarm is triggered, then the alarm signal and its associated data is sent via TCP/IP protocol). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Oliver Jr., Harman and Tonnby, as a whole, for providing easier user accessible network access to other terminals and for implementing high bit rate transmission of data (Tonnby col.4, ln.8-11 and 30-34).

Regarding claim 5, Oliver, Jr. discloses a network surveillance video camera system as claimed in claim 1, wherein each of said video camera units includes:

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said control server further includes:

data base (see figure 1B, see that the home run multiplexor circuit temporarily stores the alarm data and then sends the alarm data to the computer for storage in the computer's memory) for storing sets of said alarm data and said data regarding said alarm data;

input means for inputting keyword data and mark data (it is inherent for a computer to have a keyboard or an input means as shown in figure 1B, element 10, where an input means exists);

searching means (col. 2, lines 42-56, note that there are "lists" which are searchable information when the user needs to search for certain information) for searching said alarm data in said data base in accordance with said keyword; and

data base control means (col.2, lines 42-56) for storing said mark data in response to said input means with correspondence with one of said sets of said alarm data to inhibit searching means from searching one of said sets of said alarm data corresponding to the mark data.

Regarding claims 9 and 10, Oliver, Jr. discloses a network surveillance video camera system wherein said control server generates an address table (video data) of said plurality of video camera units and transmits said address table to said storing means and said control server generates an address table (video data) of said plurality of video camera units and transmits said address table to said display means (see figure 1B and note that there are wire connections from the computer, element 10, that

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eventually leads to the display means and inherent memory means inside the computer).

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oliver, Jr. (4,814,869), Harman (4,249,207) and Tonnby (6,295,293) in view of Blackshear (4,945,367).

Regarding claim 6, Oliver, Jr. discloses an alarming means (col. 2, lines 14-34) and a control means (figure 1B, element 10 and col. 2, lines 42-56). Oliver, Jr. does not disclose a pivoting means for changing camera position, a position data generation means, a time data generation means, and a table storing relation means. Blackshear teaches a pivoting means (col. 4, lines 24-38), a position data generation means (col. 7, lines 64-67 and col. 8, lines 1-31), a time data generation means (col. 8, lines 32-49), and a table storing relation means (or memory, see figure 3, the computer and control circuit electronics stores data). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement a pivoting means for changing camera position, a position data generation means, a time data generation means, and a table storing relation means for obtaining important video data and for the user's convenience of evaluating video data.

Conclusion

2. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

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§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Allen Wong whose telephone number is (571) 272-7341. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays to Thursdays from 8am-6pm Flextime.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mehrdad Dastouri can be reached on (571) 272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Allen Wong
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2613

AW
6/14/05